THE GREAT WHEN CLOTHING STORE

CHRISTMAS CLOTHES.

Yes, see, see, the crushing crowds, the cuts in price, the clerks closing out the bargains, and all the other high C's that about Christmas time "catch on" if they are wise.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

SMOKING JACKETS

And Dressing Gowns, in Pongee Silk, Plain and Embroidered, English Plaids, Stripes and Checks, Merinos, Tricots, Repps, Cheviots and Velvets, all richly trimmed. On purpose for the holiday trade. THE WHEN.

Kid and Dog-skin, lined and unlined, for street and evening wear, with Perrin's patent-lock fastening. Also, Cloth, Jersey, Scotch Wool, Camel's Hair and Merino. The heavy gloves, lined and unlined, in all the skins-Sheep, Goat, Buck, Horse, etc. Great things for Christmas Gifts. THE WHEN.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A nice Overcoat. A Union Cassimere, from \$1.50 to \$3. A Wool Cassimere, from \$4 to \$6. Scotch Chevoits, plaids and stripes, from \$4.50 to \$9. Chinchilla, from \$3.50 to \$10. Astrakan, from \$7 to \$13. All styles. Make the child comfortable and happy. Give him a Christmas Overcoat. THE WHEN.

FROM 98c UP.

For Men and Boys, French Seal Caps, all styles, 98 cents, \$1.25, \$1.50. Oregon Seal Caps, \$1 to \$4.

Alaska Seal Caps, London Dye Turbans, Gotham, Jockey, Alexis and College styles, \$9,

\$10, \$12 to \$18. Every Alaska Seal Cap guaranteed. Seal Gloves and Gauntlets, \$9, \$11 and \$14. Nutria Gloves, \$2.50, \$3.50 to \$4.

Beaver Gloves and Gauntlets, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$10.

Gents' Nutria and Beaver Fur Adjustable Coat Sets, irom \$3.50 to \$10. A Nascimento Silk Hat, \$5. A Schindler Silk Hat, \$7.

A complete line of Nascimento and Schindler Specialties. Windsor Caps, all shades and grades, 40 cents and up. All the Latest Novelties for little boys and children.

Imported Scotch Caps, 25, 50 and 75 cents. On purpose for the Holiday trade. THE WHEN. Try our new \$3 Derby.

LINEN GOODS.

Everything; Collars, Cuffs, E. & W., C. & Co., and all other brands, and all the latest styles. Fancy and Embroidered Night Shirts. Entirely new line of patterns on purpose for the holiday trade. THE WHEN.

UMBRELLAS

In Gloria Silk, Windsor Silk, and plain; Natural Wood, Gold and Silv Caps, in a gr variety of new patterns. On purpose for the holid trade. THE

NOVELTIES

In Jewelry, Tie-pins, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Holders, etc. In Employed Braces and Suspenders. Startling, new, beautiful, rich. Spacial holiday stock. THE WHEN.

SILK MUFFLERS

In new self figures, on large ivory grounds; in spun Silk, Satin Damasks and fine Ottomans, Cream printed, colored figures, and black and white In Cashmere and Wool Mufflers we have everything in plain colors, stripes, plaids and checks. "Dandy" Holiday presents. THE WHEN.

In a Blaze of Magnificent Splendor. Just a few of the many things in which the Giant of the Clothing Arena comes to the front for the Holiday Times. The doors stand wide open in welcome. Come and see. Come and learn. Come and buy.

OLD DAYS ON THE RIVERS

A Steamboat Captain's Recollection of Service on the Lower Mississippi.

Trouble and Incidents Experienced at Times in Navigating the Great Stream When Palaces atved Up and Down Its Waters.

A weather-tanned, benevolent looking man of rather less than medium stature sat in the lobby of one of the city hotels, a few nights ago, conversing with a friend. His bronzed face and healthy complexion, at least so much of it as was not hidden by a full black beard in which the silver threads had begun to appear, betokened an out-door life of healthful exercise. A Journal representative was introduced to the gentleman described, and found himself in consince the war commander of a number now superintendent of one of the Detroit gas companies. The conversation drifted to the old days on the Lower Mississippi, and many

were the interesting anecdotes related by the

Captain of his experiences in the service.

"The most grateful man I ever saw," said Captain Miller, "was a dejected specimen of the 'native' along the bottoms in lower Missouri. As, you are no doubt aware, it not infrequently happens that the floods in the river wash away the levees by which the adjoining country is protected, and whole counties are innundated by the deluge of water that is emptied in upon them through these 'crevasses.' as the washouts are called. One day many years ago, in a period of exceptionally high water, when the levees had broken and the river was a perfect sea, we were steaming down the stream at a very rapid rate, aided as we were by the stiffest kind of a current. The water was well up into the tree-tops along the banks, and the few shanties that were to be found about that particular locality had all but disappeared below the surface. The day was very cold, and a raw wind swept down from the north, making it almost impossible for me to keep comfortable by bundling up and moving about constantly. As we went plowing along I saw ahead of us an old tree, which had been washed from the shore probably miles above, the roots of which had evidently become fast to the bottom in some way, and the switch end rose and fell with the waves and current, sometimes almost disappearing from view. I heard a cry, and, looking closely into the tree-top as we went by, I saw a man, clinging to the branches, hanging on for dear life and yelling as often as he could get his head above water, for every receding wave would let the sinking branches souse him to his eyebrows. It was impossible to get alongside in that current, and we were seen away below the poor fellow. I made up my mind to get him off, for I knew he must surely perish if not speedily relieved, so I ordered the pilot to put her about and go back. He objected vigorously, and insisted that we would get aground on the bar below if we made any such hazardous attempt, but I insisted, and he grumblingly consented. It was the work of an hour to get the boat about, and when we did it seemed an hour more before we could get her to moving up stream, so swift was the current. Finally, however, we got her back above the tree top, and then I put out a boat and crew, and, at great risk, got the man aboard. He was as crude a specimen as one ever saw-a regular dog-eater, whose hair had never seen a comb and who had doubtless just taken, invoiuntarily, his first bath. He explained his presence in the tree top by saying that he lived a short distance above where we found him; that his house had been flooded, and after having gotten his family safely to a house on a little rise, near there he had been capsized in an effort to get back to his house for some household effects. He pleaded so earnestly to be put on shore that I got him off after great difficulties, and proceeded on our way to New Orleans. Beyond a mere 'much obleeged to yer,' he had nothing to say, but it was plain to be seen that he was

'Well, we spent a week or more in 'Orleans,

the mates came to my state-room and awoke me, to tell me that there was a signal on the bank. I dressed burriedly and went on deck and there on the bank I saw a lantern waving a signal. The night was very drk, the river was still badly swollen, and I hardly knew what to do. The shore along there was dangerous, but I reflected that there might be something serious the mat-ter, so I let her drop back down stream quite a distance and then worked her in to the shore. We burned at least \$5 worth of coal getting in and ran the risk of grounding the boat, but we finally got her there all right. When I got close enough I saw a man and a woman, standing band in hand, the man holding a little willow basket. They were 'natives,' and evidently miserable enough. I put out a plank for them,

"'Don't yer know me, Cap'n?' asked the man "'No, I don't know you, and this is a d-d poor ceasion for introductions. What's the matter?"

"'What the devil do you mean by signaling me this kind of a night? What's the matter?' I

and they walked aboard and approached me.

"'Don't git mad, Cap'n, pleaded the man, 'I'm ther feller yer fetched out'n that dinged old treetop, two weeks back, an' me an' th' old 'oman thort as how we'd like to do suthin' fer yer, jist to show yer 'at we 'preciated what yer'd done fer me. We hain't got nuthin' much ter give yer, so we jist picked this basket o' pecans and 'lowed as how you might hev some 'chil'r'n to home' 'at an' we hopes ver'll take 'em.'

gan his speech, my impulse was to throw him overboard, but as he continued so earnestly forgave him the trouble he had caused me, and accepted his token of appreciation in the spirit in which it was offered. Then an idea occurred to me and I asked, 'How the deuce did you know this was my boat? The night is so dark you couldn't tell her from any other.' "'Oh! I know'd her scape!" was the ready re ply, 'an' me an' the ole woman is been looking fer yer day and night fer more'n a week.'

"When I first recognized my friend, as he be-

"I took the pecans to the chil'r'n to home, by whom they were much enjoyed, and honestly don't believe I ever received a present in my life the reception of which I look back to with so much satisfaction as I do that basket of pecans."

Real Estate Active.

The real estate market has been getting stronger the past two weeks, and the agents are almost ready to predict the coming of a little boom. There is an excellent demand for unimproved property. Mer with idle money think investment just now in thi kind of property is a good one, and people who have desirable building property in any of the additions therefore have no trouble in disposing of it. Improved property is also meeting with a good During the week, seventy-eight deeds recorded, with a total consideration \$163,053.25. Among the more important transfers were the following: E. B. Martindale to Robert Martindale, 128 lots in Lincoln Park, \$40,000; Eliza A. Witt et al. to John S. and Thomas H. Spann, their interest in 206 lots in Spann & Co.'s Woodlawn addition. \$15,000; Charles H. Gillett to Edward A. Gillett, the undivided one-third of the bent-wood factory, ying on the Belt railroad, \$10,000. The disposition among foreign capitalists to invest in real estate here is encouraging. During the last

week quite a number of inquiries have been received.

The Womao's League. A meeting vesterday afternoon, called by the pastor, Rev. H. A. Cleveland, of the Meridian-street Church, resulted in the reorganization of the society of women. The constitution was read and adopted. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. T. P. Haughey for president, Mrs. C. C. Williams for vice-president, Mrs. John H. Stewart for secretary and Mrs. J. E. Scott for treasurer. The entertainment committee is composed of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. O. H. Hasselman, Mrs. E. Coffin. Mrs. Alexander Spruance and Mrs. Frank Blanchard. The name of the is the Woman's League of Meridian-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and its object is the promotion of sociability and to assist the pastor in visiting in the parish. The first entertainment will occur early in February, when Professor Ford, of Massachusetts, will give a lecture. At Easter the ladies will give a fair, and continue to have some attractive entertainment at intervals during the year. The business meetings of the league will be held quarterly.

District Attorney Sellers's Retirement. United States District Attorney Sellers, in an interview yesterday, reaffirmed his determination heretofore expressed to a Journal reporter that he would adhere to his resignation as forwarded to the President. He stated in brief that the election prosecutions had nothing to do with his retirement, which was resolved upon before the election of last month was necessities of his private business, and that he had so arranged the business of his office that the least posand then started back on the up trip. I had sible interruption would be caused by his withdrawal. forgotten all about the incident of the man in Mr. Sellers left for his home at Monticello yesterday the tree top, and was one night soundly sleep- | noon, and said he did not expect to be here again dur-

CONVICTS WHO ARE UNRULY

Warden Patton's Methods in Dealing with Offenders Against Discipline.

Contest with Dangerous Prisoners, in Which Heroic Treatment Was Beneficent-Some of the Class Characteristic of Criminals.

Warden Patton, of the State Prison South, at Jeffersonville, sat in State Treasurer Lemcke's office at the Capitol a few days ago talking over prison matters. He is a broad-shouldered old man, with a white head, and his slight stoop indieates that his years are beginning to tell on him, but the grip of his hand indicates that he has plenty of physical vitality left, and there is an expression in his resolute grey eyes which gives warning that he would be a bad man to fool with under some circumstances. He was speaking of his methods of managing refractory convicts, and some of his experiences as he told them were very interesting. "Of course," he said, "in a prison that contains nearly six hundred inmates there is bound to be considerable variety of character. It is not always the worst criminal that is the worst convict, although inmates confined for crimes that show a preponderance of the animal nature in a man can be relied upon to furnish the most troublesome customers in a penitentiary. Most men, after they get to understand the rules of the prison, settle down to their observance. I do not allow any punishment by guards, and if a convict breaks a rule in such a way as to need their interference, all they are allowed to to do is to cage the convict-that is, to lock him in an empty cell-and then report the case to me for action. I always allow the prisoner to tell his own story, and, after full investigation, if I find he is in the wrong, I try to adapt his punishment to the offense in such away as to keep him from further repetition of it. Ordinarily simple punishments answer. If a convict says he will not work. I generally say to him, 'If you won't work you can't eat,' and lock him up by himself. Four ounces of bread a day, and nothing but cold water to drink, will soon bring most refractory convicts to their "How long do the stubborn convicts hold

out under this treatment?" the reporter asked. "Some of them stick it out for a day and a half, but most of them wilt within twenty-four hours and send me word that they are ready to take hold. Where something worse is needed ! have a walking track and a bag of sand weighing forty pounds, and when a man is put on the track and made to carry the bag round the rewith a rest of only ten manutes at the end of each three hours' walking, he is generally sore and tired enough to keep him from repeating an offense which merits such punishment. As said before, however, in the majority of cases such means are not necessary for their control. The prisoners are well fed and are not allowed to be overworked. They have facilities for bathing and are shaved once a week or oftener if they desire it. They are allowed to wear their hair and whiskers if they wish. and some of them are regular dudes even in confinement, although most of them adapt their ways of wearing their bair to their employment. If a man works in the foundry or in any of the shops where the work is dirty he cannot wear his hair too short. Most of them have money, and they are allowed to buy anything they want except whisky and fire-arms. I never had occasion to search a convict yet that I did not find money on his person, and the majority are tractable and obedient.

"How about the cases that require heroic "Well, they grow to some extent out of the fact that there is a classification of criminals in prison as well as out of it, and you cannot keep convicts who have been in the same line of crime from finding each other out and sticking together to some extent. The confidence men know and stand by each other; the burglars have their 'pals' in the penitentiary as well as out of it, and so on through the whole catalogue. When one of these men gets into trouble his friends rally round him and there is sometimes danger of a riot when the guard comes to take out the original offender. Still, even in these I cases, we usually get along without having to I and almost any other disease.

resort to extreme measures. I do not rememwould have to go the limit, which in this case means the killing of the offender, and I will tell you about that so you may see what means are necessary to preserve authority. without which we could do nothing. It was the case of a man convicted of a brutal murder, and when he came to us it was apparent that we were going to have trouble with him. Most convicts have some goodness left in them of which we can take hold in our management of them. This man seemed to be simply an ungovernable animal. We put him to work in the foundry and the first week he was there he quarreled with the convict who worked next to him and nearly killed him with a poker. I put him in a dungeon that was absolutely without a ray of light, and kept him there as long as the physician thought he could stay and live. When he came out he blinked like an owl from his long confinement in darkness, but was still unsubdued, and when he went back to work be struck a second convict with a ladieful of hot iron, injuring the man so badly that his life was for some time despaired of. Then the offender ran out of the shop, defied the guards, and when the case was reported to me he had gotten into the supper-room where most of the convicts had gone, and was seated in the midst of a hard crowd of his own kidney. It looked squally, but it was evident the time had come to see who was master. I took a tough hickory touched him on the shoulder and told him to come with me. He raised up and drew off strike me, but I used the cane vigorously on face, backed him down the aisle into the anteroom and locked him up. As I backed him out, a second convict threw a teacup at me, and others stood up and seemed inclined to interfere, but I told them to sit down, and there was no further disturbance. When I had my first man caged I went back to the man who had thrown the cup, knocked him down twice with the cane, and gave him a liberal dose of it after he was down. There was no further demonstration of violence, although it had been the boast of many convicts that no warden could take a man out of that room. Now they say, 'When the old man wants you, you've got to go. As to the first offender, I had him stripped, took a whalebone buggy-whip and gave him forty or fifty as sound lashes as could be laid on without breaking the skin. Every blow raised a welt, and I was prepared to give him as many more as he had got when he gave up and said he had enough. Since that time I have had no trouble with him." "Do you believe in corporal punishment as the

best means of enforcing discipline?" "I do in some cases. There are some offenders whose devilish impulse cannot be checked in any other way. I think there is something in the humiliation as well as the pain inflicted that does the work needed. That is the experience of Dr. Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, who I think knows more than any of us concerning the management of criminals, and I am a believer in his doctrines. I don't think I am a man with any unhuman tendencies, but when one is placed where he has to maintain his mastery or go to the wall he has to use the best means within his reach."

Mr. Davis Milner, who, for most of the time during the last thirty years, has been connected with the business department of the Journal, died yesterday mor ning, after a long and painful illness. He was born in Milford, O., Dec. 6, 1841, and came to Indianapolis in 1855. Shortly afterwards he became an employe of this paper, and most of his life has been spent i its service. He was very conscientious in the performance of all his duties, industrious, honest, faith ful and obliging, and he will be greatly missed by his associates of the Journal, to whom his face was so

familiar. He leaves a wife and three children. An-

nouncement of his funeral will be made in to-mor-

row's paper.

Death of a Journal Employe.

State Enumeration. Enumeration blanks were being sent out from th auditor's office, yesterday, under the provisions of chapter fifty-eight of the acts of 1881, providing for the enumeration of residents of the State over twenty-one years of age. The enumeration is made every six years, and completed between the months of January and July.

Confident of Their Merit. Miss A. M. Peters, Moulton, Ala., writes under date of Sept. 22, 1888: "Inclosed please find \$1, for which send its value in Brandreth's Pills. I would like to have them at as early a date as possible as there is a considerable yellow fever scare in this part of the State. In Decatur, Ala, about twenty miles from this place, fifteen cases are reported. I intend to try your pills on any cases that may appear in my family. I have full confidence that if they are taken in time they will cure it,

ODDITIES OF NOMENCLATURE.

The Peculiar and Erroneously-Suggestive Names Applied to Suburban Dairies.

When one hears the word "dairy," the mind naturally turns to that ideal picture which artists paint or of which poets sing, where there is the greenest grass, and the clearest water, and the shady groves, the rolling meadows and the woods; where there is no disagreeable underbrush, where cows live peacefully and chew to cud contentedly, or wade the streams, or walk in slow and measured tread, to the music of a bell and when sunset finds them wending their way to the pasture bars, as all well-regulated cows are said to do, and are put into a clean stable, with fragrant hay, the

word suggests the milking time. With the clang of her bell, a motherly brown—
No trace of her lineage handed down—
Is leading the long, deliberate line
Of the Devons. red, and the Durhams, fine.
"Co-boss!" "Co-boss!" and the caravan, With a dowager swing, comes down the lane, And lowing along from the clover bed Troop over the bars with a lumbering tread. Under the lee of the patient beast. The tow-clad boys and the linsey girls Make the cows "give down" in milky swirls, There's a stormy time in the drifted pails. There's a sea foam swarth in the driving gales. Then girls and boys, with whistle and song, Two pails apiece, meander along, The winding path in the golden gloom, And "set" the milk in the twilight-room. The "dairy" from which the city customer is

supplied is not always that ideal, except in part, and if the poet were to write truthfully of the city dairy his rhymes would not suggest the the same thought entirely. There are not always the same surroundings; .but instead, the cows are led out on the commons for the day, and driven over city pavements, past city houses, to a small barn or shed, and the same routine is repeated night and morning, throughout the year, and instead of the milk being "set" it is placed in large cans, carried in carts and dealt out to families at so much per quart. The names given to some of these milk wagons suggest the ideal dairy, while others are as remote and inappropriate as some of the names given to the multitude of postoffices. A study of these names has become a mania with some persons, who always have that or some similar fancy to brood over. Here in town there is a great variety of names. Every suburb has a namesake. There is the "Stratford," the "Belmont," the "Mt. Jackson," the "Haughville," the "Woodruff Place." the "Mapleton," the "Brookside," the "Brightwood," the 'Crown Hill," and the 'Irvington. The railroads are represented, though what connection there is between a railroad and a dairy, the maniacal investigator will have, to find out. The "Panhandle," the "Bee-line," the "Big Four," and the "Monon." There might be something very suggestive to the joker about the "Blue River," the "White River," the "For Creek." or the "Pleasant Run," and i would seem that milkmen would be more careful after all that has been said about chalk and water. Hints of early rising, dewy grass, and chirping birds come with the "Morning Star" and the "Sunshine" dairy; while the decilining day and "The lowing herds wind slowly c'er the lea" are viewed, from the mind, in the "Evening Star" or "Crescent" dairy. What landscape is recalled by the "Shady Nook," the "Hazel Dell," the "Spring Hill, the "Cloverdale," the "Park Heigrats," the

"Farm," the "Meadow," the "Blue-g rass," the "Upland," the "Quiet Glen," the "To nglewood," or the "Oakwood." What visions, of frosty mornings and bursting burrs can ove see in the "Beech Grove" and the "Chestnut Grove." Or the recollection of what picnic does the "Maple Grove," the "Golden Hill," and the "Crow's Nest" bring forth. Can you not see a bouquet in the "Primrose," the "Rose." the "Lily," the "Daisy," the "Violet," the "Golf'en Rod," the "Lily of the Valley," the "Onk Leaf." "Fern" dairy. The "Diamond Leaf," the "Gold Leaf," the "Silver Leaf," are they suitable for a lacteal fluid! Wheat perfection one looks for in the "Model" dair, and how "milky does the "Jefferson Avenue," the "English Avenue," the Meridian Street," the "Pike" Dairy," or the "Summer City" sound! But such are the odd fancies that suy ply those who have leisure to note them with something in the nature of a local fad.

The State Normal School.

Superintendent of Public Instruction LaFollette who attended the meeting of the board of trustees of the Normal School at Durre Haute this week, says the I board took no action upon the forfeit clause of the | SHORT'S K. K. Sold by all druggists. 25c. | Boston, Mass.

contractor, which is now running at the rate of \$25 per day against the contractor for failure to have his work completed by the middle of this month. Bids are to be received for new work amounting to \$124,-000 at a meeting here on the 24th of January.

A SURGEON'S OBSERVATIONS.

Some Things Noticed Abroad-Suggestion as to a Hospital for Hydrophobic Patients.

Dr. Sutcliffe returned from London, England, last Monday, after ten months of surgical work in the hospitals of that city. The Doctor expects to devote his entire time to the practice of this branch of his profession. In speaking of the hospitals of Europe, their management and sanitary regulations, he said yesterday that since the introduction of hired nurses into the hospitals of America the institutions of that kind in the United States equaled, as far as manage ment is concerned, those of foreign countries in the management. The American sanitary regulations far surpass those in Europe. "Our superiority in this line of hospital arrangement," he continued, "is due to the comparatively recent construction of hospital buildings. Many of those in Europe were built at a time when hygienic laws were not taken into consideration or well understood. The employment of trained nurses is an old custom in the hospitals of London,

"How do the American and European hospital surgeons compare in rank!" he was asked. "One noticeable feature of the treatment of the stients in the hospital is that they are attended by the very best men in the medical prefession of London. One half their time is consumed in charitable practice. Perhaps one nillion persons of London's poor are annually taken care of by the surgeons and physicians of London." "What are some of the specific rules of practice of omparative recent approval."
"The autiseptic treatment of wounds is now universally accepted as the proper mode. Pasteur's theory in regard to the cure of hydraphobia is now considered the best rule of practice. The London surgeous and physicians are very conservative and are loath to take up any line or method until thoroughly tested. Pasteur has now become the great authorty arnong them for maladies of this kind,

and the effect of their service cannot be overes-

he efficiency of his method can be better understood when it is known that the fatalities in some parts of Europe caused from diseases of this kind have been reduced from 16 per cent. to 2 per cent. There ought to be an institution for the treatment of hydrophobia established in this country. Too much time is consumed in traveling across the sea for the best results to be obtained in treating patients so afflicted. I know of no place better adapted in location for such an institution than Indianapolis. Situated as it is in or near the center of the United States, and enjoying great railroad facilities it furnishes better opportunitie for the speedy relief of patients than any other city of the Union. "How is American surgery regarded in Europe?

"The highest regard for it prevails there. Some years ago little if anything was known of American kill of our surgeons has been made known and their ability is fully recognized by the practitioners of for-

Local News Notes. There were twenty-six deaths and forty-one births in the city during the last week. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Patrick

F. Murry and Lou V. Hoffman, Nelson Hanes and Ida May Meed, Andy Lowry and Ida F. Hargrove, George Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday by the Haughville Building and Loan Association. The capital is \$600,060, and the president is A. H. Calvelage, the treasurer H. W. Carter, and the secretary E. G. Crawford.

Thieves entered Pomeroy & Huder's drug store, on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, early yesterday morning, and stole \$80 in silver. In the same lrawer with the silver was a pocket-book containing \$100 in paper money, but it was not disturbed. The thieves obtained an entrance by prying open a rear

The Northern Hospital. A warrant for \$6,630.35 was issued by the State Auditor yesterday in favor of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Logansport. The institution will require about \$10,000 additional to procure the

furniture needed for its inmates. K. K. kures tickling koughs.

Summer Land. First-class round-trip and second-class oneway excursions to California will leave St. Louis every Tuesday during the season via Missouri

Pacific and Iron Mountain routes. Through

Pullman sleepers and best accommodations in every respect. For particulars address COKE ALEXANDER, District Passenger Agent, No. 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis.

For fine ports, sherries, Rhine wines, etc. to Casper Schmalholz, importer, 29 S. Meriest. Goods sold from single bottle on up.

TRY K. K. just once. Only 25c per bottle. No Christmas Table Should be without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BI TERS, the world-renowned appetizer of exqui

flavor. Beware of counterfeits

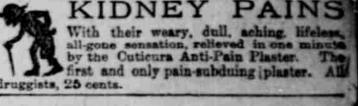
Has just been cured of the worst Eczema ever seek by the doctors who treated her. From head b feet a mass of diseased skin. Several physicians a medical college and all remedies fail. Cure

by Cuticura Remedies. My little daughter, Mary Cecilia Brunold, was afsilicted with the worst case of ecrema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scabs. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over, ten mouths, but, instead of getting better, the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could all ford for medical treatment, to a medical college where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. My wife had to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the ery day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the even if there was any virtue in it, it was changed so often by orders of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to out all destoring and try the Cutiones Remedies to quit all doctoring and try the Cuticura Ren I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health, and well, to the surprise of hundreds. The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chauteau and Ewing avenues, who sold us the Cuticura Remedies, is as much astonished as any of us. The Curti-

bottle of Curticura Resolvent, and a proportionate amount of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczeme as the doctors all admit. ever seen in this city, and that she has been cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, after the best physi-I shall be glad to have any one call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may ser-for himself what your Cuticura Remedies have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case.

cura Remedies have worked a complete cure, and wa have used but a little more than three-fourths of

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